DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

It is reported that the enemy was busy last night shifting troops from the north to the south side of James river, and that there is considerable activity in the enemy's camps. Nothing definite as to their future purpose yet developed.

Cold and raining.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.

Col. W. H. Payne, of the 40th Ala. Cavalry, and Lt. Col. G. M. Sorrell, Longstreet's Adj't General, have been made Brigadiers. The former has been assigned to Mafield's, and the latter to Wright's Brigade.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.

New York papers and the Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 31st have received a telegram from Cattanooga of the 30th. Hood attacked Decatur last night, and this morning was handsomely repulsed each time. Granger captured four pieces of artillery and spiked two. He took 120 prisoners. The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are reported to have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek. Prisoners say Beauregard and Hood are both with the rebel army. Hood in a general order assures his men that Sherman's army does not exceed 35,000.

A Louisville telegram says the *Journal* learns that parties from Chattanooga report that Sherman has evacuated Atlanta. The report is discredited.

Gen. Meredeth is making extensive preparations for the defence of Paducah.

The Union majority in Pennsylvania, including the soldiers' vote so far is twelve thousand.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada State of the Union.

An election riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 9th. Several buildings were much injured by missiles thrown. One man was killed and a number of citizens and police seriously injured.

Nearly one hundred arrests were made by the military of Buffaloe on the night of the 30th who were expecting a rabel raid from Canada.

A. P. Garland has been elected to the Confederate Congress from Arkansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. C. Mitchell, by the Legislature now in session.

Gold 221½.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Canada, from Queenstown on the 16th of October, arrived at Halifax Thursday, the 27th.

The news by the Canada is two days later.

The American advices taken out by the Persis, from New York, October 5, were regarded as less favorable of the cause of the Union, and a decided improvement took place in the prices of the rebel cotton loan.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, in a speech in Lancashire, expressed his regret at the continuance of the American war, and said that he was in favor of the Americans being left to settle their own affairs, but expressed a doubt of the ability of the North to subjugate the South.

The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was discharged on the English coast and proceeded on her voyage. It was said that she was bound to Matamoras.

It was denied that Captain Semmes had gone to sea. The owner of the steamer Laurel ridicules the idea of his taking out a small vessel like the Ranger as a privateer.

The Florida was spoken in latitude 44 north, longitude 24 west, on the 2d of September.

The London *Times* favors the Canadian confederation on account of the "powerful military State" which the American Union has become.

Financial affairs were still greatly disturbed in England. There was an active demand for discount. Over half a dozen new failures and suspensions are reported A. Droster, a London corn merchant, committed suicide in consequence of his embarrassments.

The Germans and Denmark were about to conclude a treaty of peace.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with quotations unchanged on the 15th of October. A better tone prevailed in the market. Breadstuffs were quiet and provisions dull. Consols closed in London on the 15th at 88 5 8 88⅝ for money.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Confirmation of the report that the Mexican General Cortina had forsaken the republican cause and gone over to the imperialists is furnished by the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Havana, from Havana on the 22d instant. That blustering ex patriot is said to have surrendered himself, his troops and the town of Matamoras to Mejia on the 28th ult., and sworn fealty to Maximilian. General Canales, another of the republican officers, refused to give in his adhesion to the empire, but crossed over from Matamoras to Brownsville, Texas, with about three hundred men, and surrendered to Col. Ford, the rebel commander at the latter place. Since the occupation of Matamoras by the imperialists, business on the Rio Grande is represented to have very much improved. The blockade running steamer, Zephyr, formerly the Frances, arrived at Havana from Galveston, Texas, on the 15th instant, with over a thousand bales of cotton. Her officers reported that no United States vessel was seen on the passage.

A YANKEE TRICK.—We were informed this morning that the Otey Battery, of this city, was temporarily captured near Petersburg, on Thursday last, by a gang of Yankees, about one hundred in number, who came into our lines ostensibly as deserters without visible arms. As soon, however, as they were in close pistol range of the battery they unbuttoned jackets, and with cocked five shooters demanded a surrender. A Confederate infantry force, near by, coming up, the Yankees prudently skedaddled, with what loss we did not learn. Trojan-like, we must not permit the Yankees, under any pretext, to accomplish by stealth and cunning what they find impossible by open assault. Grant need not hope by a trick to wipe out his woful repulse on Thursday last near Petersburg.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE COMMISSARIAT.—We have information that a million of pounds of bacon have been brought lately within our lines from a quarter which, we may take it for granted, the enemy is either unapprized of, or unable to prevent communication with. We have reason to believe, too that this handsome addition to the Confederate commissariat is but a foretaste of what is expected. The starving out policy of the enemy is not likely to to be successful.—*Richmond Whig.*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. [No. 167.

THE TRIPLE-BARRED BANNER.

NOTE.—This song was composed in the Louisville prison last January. It appeared in the first number of the Camp Chase paper, and led to something like a warning of suppression, from one of the prison authorities, who objected seriously to its tone. The air to which it is arranged is very fine, though not a familiar one, and the writer is not quite sure but that it is original.

"O, Triple-barred Banner! the badge of the Free,
What coward would falter in duty to thee!
On, Southerners, onward, 'till glory be won,
And our eagles in pride greet the gleam of the sun,
The daughters of Southland are kneeling in prayer.
That thy folds ever triumph in battle's fierce glare;
Then a welcome to suffering, to prisons and scars,
And Freedom's dear smile to the Stars and the Bars.

O, Triple barred Banner! the dread of the Foe,
When thou art advancing his might is struck low,
No stripes now degrade thee, no symbols of shame,
All pure are thy lustres, all peerless thy fame.
We weep not, nor faint, as the sad hours roll—
They may shackle the body, they cannot the soul.
Then we come to troubles and battles and scars,
And Freedom's bright crown to the Stars and the Bars.

O, Triple-barred Banner! our joy and our pride,
Though scorned by invaders, by tyrants decried,
Fling forth all thy proud folds to shore and to sea,
For the heart of the Southland is beating for thee;
And our brothers are arming with nerve and with will,
To strike till the Northman is humbled and still,
Then a welcome to prisons and woundings and scars,
And Freedom's sweet smile to the Stars and the Bars!

Transportation Office,

POST QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS OF THIS POST, SURgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st Oct. 1864, from Q. M. Generals Office.

* * * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents; which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branch s of the government, on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the Heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Transportation Agent.

166—6t.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANnounce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.

Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I WILSON.

149.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE REPORTS OF CASES AT LAW, ARGUED and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term 1864, No. 2, Vol. I. Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. I, reported by P. H. Winston, Esq. Price of Vol. I, $12.50, Vol. II, $7 50. Orders solicited from the Profession.—Those who have already ordered from Mr. W., will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN, Ag't.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1864, 161—

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if th re be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full: a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1 64 at par.	
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at	46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at	36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at	26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at	16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at	0

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the city of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on	Monday	14	Nov.,	1864.
Panther Branch	"	Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones'	"	Wednesday	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	"	Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak and Bear Creek	"	Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary	"	Saturday	19	"	"
House Creek	"	Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kits Creek	"	Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam	"	Wednesday	23	"	"
New Light	"	Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek	"	Friday	25	"	"
St Matthews & St Marks	"	Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest	"	Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads	"	Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	"	Wednesday	30	"	"
Marks Creek	"	Thursday	31	"	"
St Mary's	"	Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh	"	from Monday	4	to	Wednesday
			31	"	"

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 27, 1864. 29—w2t.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

185 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bunett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McNill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
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22	Thos S Galloway,		
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26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Proffi	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
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44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Worthan,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiot Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 42d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 20th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d " " "	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d " " "	"	— Hooks.
4th " " "	"	J. M. Reece.
5th " " "	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th " " "	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th "		W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
M S Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thadde

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanett paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

THE MORE WE REFLECT upon the history of this war, the spirit which has always controlled our Northern foes, and the manner in which the war has been conducted by them, the more are we settled in the conviction, that any attempt to bring the dominant party at the North to any other peace terms, than our utter subjugation, by means of negotiation, would be utterly hopeless.

Since the period of the issue of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and for some time previous, there has not been the slightest relaxation or abatement in the demand of the ultra-abolitionists, who evidently control the U. S. government, for the entire wiping out of slavery upon the continent, and the appropriation of the land, and property of the Southern people, to the uses of the freed slaves and to defray the expenses of the war. Their subsequent treatment of the slaves, however, has shown that the Yankee nation so far from looking to the benefit of the negro race on this continent have really purposed to effect the abolition of slavery not only by destroying the institution in the South, but by the utter extermination of the slaves themselves as well as their owners. This is manifestly shown by their horrid treatment of the slaves whom they have captured or who have run to them, at Beaufort, S. C., at Roanoke Island, Newbern, and other points in this State, indeed both East and West, forcing the men into the army and leaving the women and children and old men to starve or die from exposure. Thousands of them have perished already, and under the inhuman treatment of the Yankees, the negroes in their possession are melting away like snow before the sun.

Moreover, there has never been the slightest manifestation on the part of the dominant party North, for peace on any term, short of the entire subjugation of our people. If any friend of negotiation or or reconstruction, will point out a single well attested fact, which goes to show that the Lincoln party desire peace at all, until the South is subjugated, we shall be obliged to him. There is not a particle of evidence to support the idea, that if the South to-day were to propose to abolish slavery and reconstruct the Union as it was, that the dominant party North, would assent to it. They do not want peace—they do not desire a re-union with the Southern people as equals. Their hellish madness will be satisfied with nothing short of our entire subjugation. Even Andy Johnson, a North Carolinian by birth, and a long resident of Tennessee, and a slaveholder, desires no peace with us short of subjugation. He, the Lincoln candidate for the Vice-Presidency, opposes all propositions for peace in any form, all conventions which look to peace, and actually requires every Tennesseean, by the connivance if not the order of Lincoln, in order to enjoy the right of suffrage in their own State to take and subscribe to a test oath, which embodies among other disloyal and wicked sentiments the following:

"*That I will cordially oppose all armistice or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the national Union*, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God."

Nor has Andy Johnson perhaps, gone beyond most of Lincoln's Military Governors, in their madness against the South and their hostility to peace, except upon our subjugation. This same spirit pervades the bosom of every Lincolnite, whether found North or in the Southern States. They want no peace—will have none, short of our subjugation. Nothing can be more idle, than to build hopes of peace upon propositions coming from us, either made by the President, or a Convention of States, or by separate State action, or by a direct proposition for reconstruction. All such propositions whenever made will be spurned by them, so long as they are in power until we can convince them by our arms that they can not subjugate us.

Let the Southern people look closely to this matter. Let them look at the facts as they really are, and forever cast aside all hopes of reconciliation, till we create them by the sword, or until God in His providence directly interferes. Our only chance for peace is in our own arms under the blessing of God, and a change in the political rulers of the North. We doubt if such a change could bring an early peace, apart from the success of our armies. Such success would bring it speedily.

The indications of a change in the rulers are more encouraging than at first. McClellan's prospects are brightning; and if there be any foundation for the rumor, which we doubt, that Lincoln has interdicted the voting of the army, the evidence is stronger in favor of McClellan's success. Let us not however rely upon so frail a hope. The election of McClellan would certainly give us a more honorable contestant, and would go far to settle the idea, that the masses North are for peace, yet the strong desire of McClellan and his supporters for a re-union, which we apprehend the South will never assent to from choice, forces us still to insist upon it that our great reliance, if not our only reliance for peace, is in the success of our arms and the blessing of Heaven.

Let all the people therefore, rally to the cause. Let derisions and strifes and complainings cease. Peace and independence must be inscribed on the banners of the South every where, and let all our people, every where, resolve that these shall be planted upon the ramparts of the foe and shall float triumphantly, wherever the foe confronts us, until the great object is obtained.

MEN WHO TALK about putting a stop to the war, by propositions of peace from us made by the proper authority to Lincoln, or by a Convention of the States, or by separate State action, or even by outspoken reconstruction, may be honest, and doubtless many of them are honest, but the evidences before the world, are and have been, for more than a year, so positively contradictory to all such hopes and expectations, that it is difficult for us, when we hear men ring the changes upon "peace, peace,—fighting will not end the war," and such like stereotyped phrases, to attribute to them any thing else but a voluntary blindness to the real aspects of the subject, or to a demagogical spirit, which deludes the ignorant and unwary, and keeps up a spirit of complaining and real opposition to a war, forced upon us, in North Carolina at least, by contingencies which we could not avoid. We are not of those however, who charge men with intentional disloyalty or brand them with opprobious epithets, for words or acts which exhibit the spirit of discontent or complaint, or even for those imprudencies, which, of course, without their intending it, 'give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Treason or disloyalty to one's own country, we regard not only as a high political crime, but an offence of high moral turpitude, which ought to be punished rigorously. But that is a crime which words or acts even of an ordinary character, are not sufficient to fix a man's guilt beyond a doubt, but there must be along with these words and acts, the evident *intention*, otherwise, in a judgment of charity, we cannot fix moral turpitude to the individual. Moreover, the accused is always entitled to the benefit of his surroundings, in making up a judgment. When an individual, however, whose course has been one of complaint and tacit opposition to the cause, fearful of results, shirks the responsibilities of a citizen altogether, and being of proper age and health to serve his country in the active duties of the war, abandons the country and flies to the enemy, or enters into collusion with him, gives him information and otherwise damages his country, his treason is palpable. Such an one deserves the penalty of death, or should he make his escape to the enemy, he should be forever expatriated. Perhaps our approaching Legislature could not do the cause a better service, than to pronounce all such, outlaws, and to bar them forever, from citizenship in the State. The idea has been suggested, that the property of all such persons should be confiscated. We are not prepared to favor that idea, without qualification. In some cases, such persons leave wives, children and relatives who are truly loyal and who are needy. It would be unjust and cruel, to deprive the loyal representatives of such persons of what the law would give them, if the escaped had remained and died. Several cases have occurred of the most bare faced injustice under the confiscation act, we understand. One case in which an unworthy man married an excellant woman with property; lived with her two or three years and went off to the Yankees. The confiscation act seized that which was hers—the man had none before his marriage—and she, a loyal woman and her infant child, we learn, were deprived of the property. Such injustice is too apparent to every one, and it calls for correction.

THE SUPREME COURT, at its recent special session, made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas Corpus:

1. JOHNSON vs. MALLETT.—A member of the police for the city of Raleigh is exempt from conscription, because he is a civil officer, whom the General Assembly has demanded as necessary to the administration of the laws of the State.

2. In the matter of McDANIEL.—A substitute, who becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been called into service

3. KESLER vs. BRAWLEY.—Senior reserves are entitled under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they arrive at the age of fifty years.

4. In the matter of FORT.—One who works fifteen able-bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

5. The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, on the 1st day of January, 1864. It is not sufficient if one or more of them have become sixteen since that time.

6. A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the government surrendering his bond to him.

7. A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for a longer or shorter time, and who does reside here thirty days, is liable to perform military service in the Home Guards.

8 It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.

WE ASK SPECIAL attention to the proceedings of the town meeting by our city readers. It will be seen that the plan drawn up is an admirable one. Let the money be raised at once and let the plan be put into operation. The sum of $50,000 judiciously managed may be turned over five or six times by the 1st of May next, and be made to supply our people with every necessary.

THE PACIFICATOR.—We have before us the two first numbers of this new journal recently started in Augusta Ga. This is the only organ of the Catholic Church in the Confederate States, and will at once gain a large circulation. It is ably edited by Messrs. Walsh and Bloome, writers of established reputation. In tone it is firm in the advocacy of the institutions of the South and Confederate independence.

WE HAVE just been informed by a gentleman at Pittsboro that the mails reach that office very irregularly. And this he says applies not only to this paper, but to all the papers published in this city; for about once a week they all fail to reach that office. This shows some neglect in the Route Agent or intermediate Postmasters, and is exceedingly annoying to subscribers and injurious to the circulation of papers. We hope that the agents and all others engaged in the delivery of papers will be more prompt hereafter in the discharge of their duties, or those interested in the matter will use some diligence in ferreting out the negligent parties.

IN AN interview with a gentleman from east of the Chowan river, we learn that the negroes who have been decoyed and stolen from their masters and kept in confinement at Norfolk, are very anxious to return to their owners, but are prevented by their new masters. Until within the last few weeks they received rations from the Yankee commissary, but now they are left to starve; and, the larger portion of them being women and children, the probability is that they will perish from hunger *en masse*. This is Yankee sympathy for the negro.

WE LEARN the late residence of Mrs. M. Hargrave, in Chapel Hill, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Three gold watches were lost.

MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, held on Monday, the committee appointed at a previous meeting, submitted through their chairman, George W. Mordecai, Esq., the following report:

The committee to whom it was referred to suggest some plan for the supply of provisions for the citizens of Raleigh, during the ensuing year, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

1st. That an association be formed to be called "The Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," of which any person may become a member who shall subscribe a sum not less than one hundred dollars.

2d. That upon all such subscriptions, the subscribers shall be entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the money shall be refunded; but in the event of any loss being sustained, the subscribers shall only be entitled to receive *pro rata* upon the sums subscribed.

3d. That the sums subscribed may be refunded in whole or in part at any time that the Executive Committee may think proper, and any subscriber may require his money to be refunded to him at any time after six months from the time of subscription, upon giving thirty days notice.

4th. That the sums subscribed shall be laid out in the purchase of provisions and articles for the supply of the citizens generally, and of the immediate vicinity, who shall be permitted to purchase the same under such rules, regulations and instructions as may be adopted by the Executive Committee.

5th. That as soon as the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the subscribers shall meet and appoint an Executive Committee out of their own body, to consist of five members, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision and management of all the business of the association and the adoption of such rules and regulations as they may think proper.

6th. That the subscribers shall likewise at said meeting appoint a Treasurer and Store-keeper, and one or more Purchasing Agents, and the Store keeper, under the direction and with the assent and approbation of the Executive Committee, may employ such clerks and servants as may be required to assist him in the discharge of his duties and to rent such stores or warehouses as may be necessary.

7th. That the salaries of the Store keepers and Treasurer, and of the Purchasing Agents, shall be fixed by the subscribers in general meeting, who may require such bonds as they may think proper from these officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

8th. Besides the foregoing and for the purpose of providing for the necessities of the poor and indigent citizens, they recommend that a separate subscription be taken up for voluntary contributions, for the purchase of provisions for that class of citizens, and that the sums thus contributed be placed under the control and at the disposal of the same Executive Committee, and that the articles purchased with this fund be kept separate and distinct from the other, and be appropriated exclusively to the use and benefit of the poor and indigent, after defraying such portion of the general expenses incurred as the Executive Committee may think right and proper.

9th. That this Association shall continue in operation for twelve months, unless sooner discontinued at a general meeting of the subscribers, and when discontinued a statement or exhibit shall be made of its operations, and if any loss shall be sustained the same shall be apportioned by the Executive Committee among the subscribers according to the amounts respectively subscribed; and should any profits have accrued, after refunding to the subscribers the amounts subscribed with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such profits shall be apportioned among the subscribers so as to entitle them to receive not more than ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed; and the supplies, if any, shall be appropriated to the fund for the relief of the poor and indigent.

The Committee, pursuant to instructions, have had a conference with the Mayor of the City, who assured them that arrangements had already been made by the city authorities for procuring an ample supply of wood for the use of the poor of the city, and they therefore did not deem it advisable to propose in any manner to interfere with their arrangements.

The report was read *seriatim*, and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed, to procure subscriptions to the funds of this Association, and also that subscription papers be left at the several Auction and Book-stores of the city.

The following Committee-men were appointed: Mr. Crowder in the Western Ward; Mr. Lansdell in the Middle ward, and Mr. Jas. J Litchford in the Eastern ward.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish the City papers with a copy of the above report and proceedings for publication.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, and the citizens generally are invited to attend.

JNO. H. BRYAN, Chairman.

A. M. GORMAN, *Sec'y.*

A DESOLATED COUNTRY.—Cedar Valley, Ga, through which Gen. Hood's army passed, is represented as being completely devasted, and the people suffering. Rations were freely divided, momentarily relieving necessities, but they had no prospect of succor when the army moved away. Heaven help them through the approaching winter. A letter from a soldier says of the same region of country: It has been laid waste by the enemy. Every living domestic creature that he could lay his hands upon, has been swept off. You may think it strange that I a poorly clad, camp begrimmed, weary soldier, could find occasion to sympathize with any one, but I did. I could not withhold sympathy from the elegant and so accomplished ladies, residing in this valley, who have been stript of everything, and at "one fell swoop," reduced to the worst condition of poverty.—*Rich. Whig.*

Advices by the way of Halifax, report the arrival at Bermuda from Wilmington of the blockade runner "Lady Stanly" and "Let her Rip."

FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

A special dispatch dated near Plymouth 31st, to be found in our telegraph news, brings us the distressing intelligence of the re-capture of Plymouth by the Yankees.

When we heard of the sinking of the iron-clad *Albemarle* we were prepared to hear of an attempt on the part of the Yankees to occupy Plymouth, though our information was as stated yesterday, that the guns of the *Albemarle* were still effective, and commanded the channel.

Gen. L. S Baker commanded the garrison in person, and the protracted resistance the Yankees met gives some indication of the bloody fight.

It would seem that immediately after sinking the *Albemarle*, probably at daylight Friday morning, the fleet ascended the river and commenced the attack upon the forts, and that the attack was continued Friday, Saturday and Sunday, for our dispatch says the fight lasted three days.

On Sunday night the Yankees, finding the front attack unavailing, moved down the river again, and ascended Middle river, and on Monday morning were found on the flank or near the forts, and then ensued the attack which resulted in dismounting all our guns.

Nothing was then left Gen. Baker but to get off his troops, and the town was successfully evacuated.

It would be worse than affectation to underrate the importance of this victory of the enemy. A large portion of Eastern North Carolina is once more at the mercy of the enemy, with all the immense quantities of supplies that might have been gathered there. More than this, it relieves the enemy from the necessity of keeping a large fleet in the sound and leaves that fleet at liberty to operate elsewhere. In a political sense Lincoln will rejoice, for the capture of Plymouth will add hundreds of thousands to his vote against McClellan.

That some blame attaches somewhere for this disaster, we think there can be little doubt. After the disabling of the *Albemarle* we are sure all was done that possibly could be; but in the surprise of the pickets on the successful attempt on the *Albemarle* there seems to be something wrong. We should be careful, however, how we cast censure, and we, therefore, withhold any further remarks till we are in possession of all the facts.—*State Journal*

The entire force which has been brought to bear on Richmond during the campaign is stated by a Northern writer in the *World* at 350,000—namely 260,000 directly under Grant, and 90,000 in the Valley, being the aggregate of the armies under Seigel, Hunter and Sheridan. With these immense hosts, confronted by more (as he estimates) than 70,000 men under Lee, including as well our forces in the Valley as the army immediately under his command, the great Confederate commander has been able to keep Grant at bay. "With this little force," says the *World's* correspondent, "General Lee, for seven months, has baffled and defeated the designs of General Grant, with his 260,000 troops on this line, and the 20,000 troops operating in the Valley." Two of the Valley armies, under Seigel and Hunter, he says have been badly "defeated," and the third, under Sheridan, completely "baffled"—while "in the four months before Richmond and Petersburg," with his 260,000 men, Grant has made "no progress whatever towards the capture of either." Of more than 260,000 men, not 100 000 remain, making a loss of over 170,000, while the Valley armies have sustained a loss in the aggregate of 65,000 men, making the entire cost to Grant, of an unsuccessful campaign, *over two hundred and twenty five thousand men;* while Lee, as this correspondent believes, has sustained no loss that has not been replaced by the young men arriving at the military age, and entering his army. "Lee's army," he says, is substantially the same as in May," when the campaign opened.

We have no reason to question the accuracy in all material respects of these extraordinary statements. They make Grant's campaign against Richmond one of the most stupendous and disastrous failures recorded in history.—*South Carolinian.*

FROM THE VALLEY.

There has been no fight in the Valley since last Tuesday, when General Lomax repulsed two heavy assaults of the enemy. Ninety prisoners, captured by General Lomax on that day, arrived in Richmond last evening.

FROM GEORGIA.

There is a rumor, that has the color of probability, that General Hood is making a dash for Nashville. If this be true, it will put a new aspect upon the Georgia campaign.

A gentleman who came out of Atlanta on the 20th reports two thousand sick Yankee soldiers and about six thousand effective ones in that city. The garrison is studying the means of escape from Atlanta. Our cavalry surround the city, and a portion of them sleep in houses in the suburbs every night.

CASUALTIES

In the 57th Regiment N. C. Troops on the 19th October at Middletown, Va:

Co A—Killed, 1st serg't Richard Harrison; private W M Shuping.

Wounded, L N Kilpatrick slight in thigh.

Co B—Private J W Huffman thigh broken, L Logan Smith in foot, both in hands of the enemy.

Co C—Killed, private C Trexler.

Wounded, privates Thos Grdham in arm, C Beaver in shoulder slight, R Hill in elbow severe.

Co D—Wounded, corpl W D Brown in leg slight, privates H E Clemmons in shoulder slight, sergeant B N Hopkins in leg slight, J F Harroid in arm slight.

Co E—Killed, Lt D W Ringo.

Co F—Wounded, private J Trexler thigh broken, C Linker in knee severe.

Co H—Killed, private John Phillips.

Wounded S A Russell left leg severe, J W Pickler, groins severe.

Co I—1st sergt A A Fausett in face slight, J G Compton in lungs severe, W Fonville head mortally. Privates Wm Raney right side slight, W L Terry leg severe, Wm Sharp finger, C S Maynard knee slight, J Turner finger, P Isely leg slight.

Co K—Wounded, privates John Barger, in ankle slight, John Sides in breast slight.

JOHN BEARD,
Capt. Comd'g 57th Reg't.

List of Casualties of Co. D, 26th N. C. Regt., Battle near Gravel Run, Oct. 27th, 1864.

Lt Jas G Jones commanding.

Killed, none.

Wounded, private Thos Gill.

Missing, Lt Jas G Jones, sergt Wm C Booker, corpl Simeon A Austins, privates Thos N Credle, Wm W Bell, and Wesley Hamilton, supposed to be wounded, W J Gattis, Joseph Nelson and private A B Booker. None of those missing are supposed to be hurt except Hamilton.

WM. N. SNELLINGS,
Lt. Commanding Co. D.

MURDER.—The wife of Col. Joseph Y. Bryson, of Henderson county, N. C., was murdered, and his two daughters severely wounded, on the night of the 24th ult. At an early hour that evening eight men called at Col. Bryson's gate and asked for him. He happened to be asleep, and his wife and daughters, and a negro man, stepped on the porch, when the men at the gate fired on them, killing Mrs Bryson instantly and severely wounding the two young ladies.—*Char. Bulletin.*

A writer in one of our religious exchanges says: "It is well known that the Yankee's notion of religious liberty is, freedom to worship God as he chooses, and to compel all others to worship in the same way."

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., LIZZIE BRANDON, only daughter of the Hon. D. M. and E. W. BARRINGER, aged 13 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In General Hospital, in Richmond, Va., of wounds received in battle before Petersburg, Capt. L. L. KEITH, commanding Co. "G." 61st Regiment N. C. Troops.

At the commencement of the war the subject of this notice, with patriotic ardor and devotion, rushed to arms in the defence of his rights and liberties, and for long and weary years, sacrificing the soft ties of wife, children and friends, and the comforts and allurements of home, has he paced the lonely beat of the sentinel, and unmurmuringly stood the long and weary march, and bivouaced on the cold, wet ground, and faced the death storm of battle with the cheerfulness and self-sacrificing spirit so characteristic of the Southern soldier. At last, like a brave man as he was, he has met death, gallantly leading his men to victory. He fell as brave men fall, with his back to the field and his face to the foe.

Captain Keith was a resident of Long Creek, New Hanover county, N. C., and leaves a widow with three children, a mother, sister and three brothers, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irretrievable loss.

A COMRADE.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[NOVEMBER 3, 1864.]

Apples:				Leather:			
Green, pr bus	$		20	Sole, pr lb	13	to	20
Dried, "			25	Upper, "			
Peaches, "				Lard, pr lb			25
Bacon, pr lb	6	to	6½	Liquors:			
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to	2½	Apple brandy,			
Butter, "	6	to	7	Corn whiskey,	70	to	75
Beeswax, "			5	Rye whiskey,	90	to	100
Brandy:				Logwood:			
Old French, in bottles			50	Extract, pr lb	0	to	0
Beans, pr bus	30	to	40	Molasses, pr gal			
Brick, pr M	60	to	100	Country made,	10	to	12
Candles:				Meal, pr bush			
Tallow, pr lb	7	to	7½	Nails, pr lb			25
Adamantine,				" (retail,)			35
Sperm,		none.		Oil:			
Wax, box,			7	Kerosine, pr gal			
Cotton, pr hund	190	to	800	Onions, pr bush			
Cotton yarns,			42½	Oats, pr bush			80
Coffee, pr lb	18½	to	18	Paper:—wrap.			12
Copperas, pr lb	2½	to	3	Potatoes:			35
Corn, pr bbl			100	Irish, pr bush			
Calf Skins:				Sweet, "			75
English, each	140	to	150	Pork, pr lb			30
French, "			175	Peas, pr bush	8	to	8½
Chickens, "	3	to	5	Rice, pr bus			80
Cotton Cards:				Rye, pr bush	100	to	125
No. 10,				Rags, pr lb			15
Cards, Wool,		none.		Rifle Powder, pr lb			85
Caps, pr 1000				Shot, pr lb			30
Cut Tacks, 8 to 10 oz, per lb.,				Saleratus,			5
Ducks,			5	Sugar:			10
Eggs, pr doz			8½	Crushed, pr lb	12½	to	15
Flour:				Brown, "	8	to	10
Superfine,			200	Soap:			
Family,			210	Co. made, pr lb	1½	to	2
Flaxseed, pr bu			12	Soda, pr lb			6
Fodder, pr hun			8	Sheetings,			4
Feathers, pr lb			8	Spirits Turp'tine,	0	to	0
Geese, pr pair			10	Salt, Va., pr bush	40	to	45
Hay, "	4	to	6	Wilmington,			40
Hides:				Tobacco, pr hun,	none offering		
Green, pr lb	1½	to	2	Tallow, pr lb			5
Dry, "	5	to	5½	Wool, pr lb	10	to	12
Iron, pr lb			2½	Wheat, pr bus			90
" Sorghum,			3½				

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD QUALITY, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

G. W. SWEPSON
Haw River P. O., N. C.

Oct. 28, 1864. 161—3t.

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October 27, 1864. 161—

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Chatham County, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

SNUFF! SNUFF!!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
Celebrated Carolina Belle; celebrated Riddle & Mallwain; the glorious "old aunt Nancy," and Southern Star SNUFFS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
Commission Merchants.

Nov. 2, 1864. 166—2t.

30 DOZEN HAND SAW FILES, 3 & 4½ inch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

Nov. 2, 1864. 166—2t.

COFFEE—for sale at
WHITAKER'S.

SUGAR—daily expected at
WHITAKER'S.

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BAR SOAP—at
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WHITAKER'S.

Nov. 2, 1864. 166—2t.

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LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d2w6w.